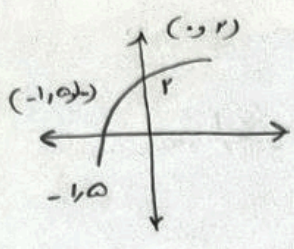


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$$y = 1 - \log_c(ax - b)$$

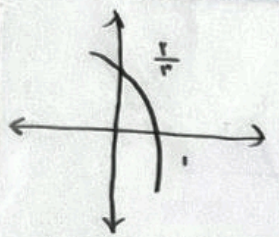
$$p = 1 - \log_c(ax - b) \rightarrow \log_c(ax - b) = -1 \rightarrow c^{-1} = \frac{1}{c}, -b \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$0 = 1 - \log_c(-1/a, a - b)$$

$$-\frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \frac{-1 + c^2}{c} = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow c^2 + 1 = 1 \rightarrow c^2 = 0 \rightarrow c = 0$$

$$C = \frac{1}{r}, b = -r \rightarrow 1 = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 1/a + r = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 1/a = -1/r \rightarrow a = -r$$

$$(-1 + \frac{1}{r})x - r = -\frac{1}{r}x + \frac{1}{r}$$



$$(1/r, 0) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = 1 + c \cdot x^r^a$$

$$(1, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 + c \cdot x^r^{a+b}$$

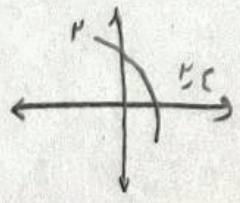
$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} = 1 + c \cdot x^r^a \\ & 0 = 1 + c \cdot x^r^{a+b} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{1}{r} = c(r^a - r^{a+b})$$

$$\rightarrow c = \frac{1/r}{r^a - r^{a+b}} \rightarrow \frac{1/r}{r^a(1 - r^b)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r^a(r - r^{b+1})} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r^a} \cdot \frac{1}{r - r^{b+1}}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r - r^{b+1}} \rightarrow r - r^{b+1} = -r \rightarrow b + 1 = r \rightarrow b = r - 1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + c \cdot x(r^{a-1}) \quad f(1) = 1 + c \cdot x(r^{a+1})$$

$$\frac{-1}{y-1} = r \rightarrow -1 = r(y-1) \rightarrow ry = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r}$$



$$(1, c) \rightarrow y = c + \log_a b$$

$$(r, \epsilon) \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_a \epsilon^{a+b} \rightarrow r = \log_a b - \log_a \epsilon^{a+b} \rightarrow r = \log_a \frac{b}{\epsilon^{a+b}}$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = \log_a \epsilon^{a+b} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r} \log_a \epsilon^{a+b} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} \log_a \epsilon^{a+b} = \log_a \epsilon^a \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$= \left(\frac{-r}{a} \right)$$

$(|u^r - r| - u)$
 $\log \varepsilon \quad |u^r - r| - u > 0 \rightarrow |u^r - r| > u \rightarrow u^r - r - u > 0 \rightarrow u^r - u - r > 0$

$(u - r)(u + 1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 + r}{+1 - | +} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$ $u^r - r > 0 \rightarrow u > \sqrt[r]{r}$ (9)

$u^r - r < -u \rightarrow u^r + u - r < 0 \rightarrow (u + r)(u - 1) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r - 1}{+1 - | +} \rightarrow (-r, 1)$
 $u^r - r < 0 \rightarrow u^r < r \rightarrow u < \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$f(x) = r + r^{b-a} x$ $g(x) = -u^r - r u + 1 \xrightarrow{u=1} -1 - r + 1 = \boxed{\varepsilon}$

$r = r + r^{b-a} \rightarrow r = r^{b-a} \rightarrow b - a < 1$ (9)

$u > 1 \rightarrow -1 + r + 1 < 1 \rightarrow 1 < r + r^{b+a} \rightarrow \Lambda < r^{b+a} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b+a, r \\ b > u, 1 \\ r b, \varepsilon | b > r | \end{cases} \quad \boxed{a < 1}$

$1 < r$
 $k \Rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 < r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} \rightarrow r = r^{-A-B}$
 $r > 1 \rightarrow r < r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} \rightarrow r^r < r^{-A-B} \rightarrow \begin{cases} +A + B < -1 \\ -A - B < r \end{cases}$ (9)
 $f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} \rightarrow -r + \Lambda < \boxed{4}$
 $-A < 1 \rightarrow A < -1 \quad B = 0$

$1 \xrightarrow{1/k} \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{1/k} \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{1/k} \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t, \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{\log} \log \frac{1}{2} = \log \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow t \log \frac{1}{2}, \log \frac{1}{4}$ (9)
 $t(\log \frac{1}{2} - \log \frac{1}{4}) = -1 \log \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow t \left(r \times \frac{1}{r^2} - r \times \frac{1}{r^4} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^2(r-1)}$
 $t \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = -\frac{r^2 \varepsilon}{r^2} \rightarrow t \times \frac{r^2 - \varepsilon}{r^2} = -\frac{r^2 \varepsilon}{r^2} \rightarrow -\varepsilon t = -\frac{r^2 \varepsilon}{r^2}$
 $t = \frac{1}{r} \times 4 \times r^2 = \text{min}$

$$\left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \frac{1}{v} \log_p \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \log_p \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \frac{t}{v} \log_p \frac{v}{\lambda} = -\log_p v$$

$$\frac{t}{v} (\log_p v - \log_p \lambda) = -\log_p v \rightarrow \frac{t}{v} \left(\frac{\Delta}{v} - \log_p \lambda\right) = -\frac{\Delta}{v}$$

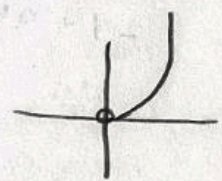
$$\frac{t}{v} \left(\frac{\Delta}{v} - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = -\frac{\Delta}{v} \rightarrow \frac{t}{\lambda \times v} = \frac{\Delta}{\lambda}$$

$\frac{\Delta}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{v}{\lambda}$

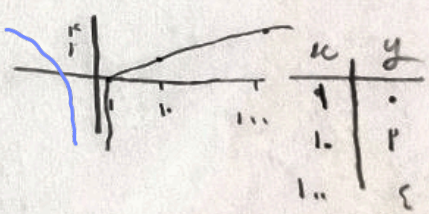
$$1 \rightarrow 94 \rightarrow 92 \rightarrow \log_p \left(\frac{94}{1}\right)^t = \frac{t}{p} \log_p \left(\frac{94}{1}\right) = \log_p \frac{t}{p}$$

$$(a \log_p x + 1) \log_p x = -\log_p x \rightarrow t (\omega \times \frac{p}{1} + \epsilon \lambda - 2) = -\epsilon \lambda \rightarrow t = 24$$

$$y = a \log_p u \rightarrow u = c \log_p a^r$$



$$y = \log_p u^r \rightarrow r \log_p u$$



$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$1) x=0 \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_p \frac{b}{c} = 2 \rightarrow bc = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} b+c = \frac{p}{v} \\ bc = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -2 \checkmark \\ b = \frac{1}{v} x \end{cases}$$

با منفی تر اند (+) باشد چون در این صورت c منفی می شود

$$x = -1, a = \frac{p}{v} \rightarrow 1 - \log_p \frac{p}{v} a + 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad (a+c)b = -p$$